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The Diagnostic Roadmap

Progress in Developing an Integrated View of Risk
Identification and Analysis Techniques

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The Scene

You're in an alternate universe...

You may be sick...

No hospitals...no general practitioners...no AMA...

“Doctors” are self-declared...

But there *are* lots of people who have designed and built blood labs...MRIs...EKGs...

***And they all want you to use
their diagnostic tool!***



You're Living There Now...

There are no “general practitioners” to go to...

There is no “AMA” of consultants to acquisition programs...

There are many choices of risk-based diagnostics:





We have to do better than this!

We need general practitioners to

- **help acquisition programs understand when their symptoms are not “normal”**
- **recommend appropriate diagnostics**
- **guide programs to appropriate interventions or toward “healthy lifestyles”**

These GPs need

- **knowledge of various diagnostics—pros & cons**
- **guidance in choosing any particular diagnostic or sequence of diagnostics**
- **a “patient file,” kept over time, that includes the diagnostic results**



The SEI Chief Engineer

The SEI has four: Army, Navy, Air Force, Civil/Intel

They each have

- Education, experience, knowledge and expertise in a broad range of technologies, disciplines, areas
- In-depth knowledge in particular areas, but not in all areas
- Interest in the overall health of all programs in their “practice” —unbiased, detached, impartial

They are ideally placed to become the “general practitioners” we need—they just need more complete “reference materials”

Other organizations can take on a similar role as well, but everyone needs a “roadmap”



Diagnostics—Two Kinds

Model Based:

Focused on how things should be and how much you deviate from that model—should create *findings*

Risk Based:

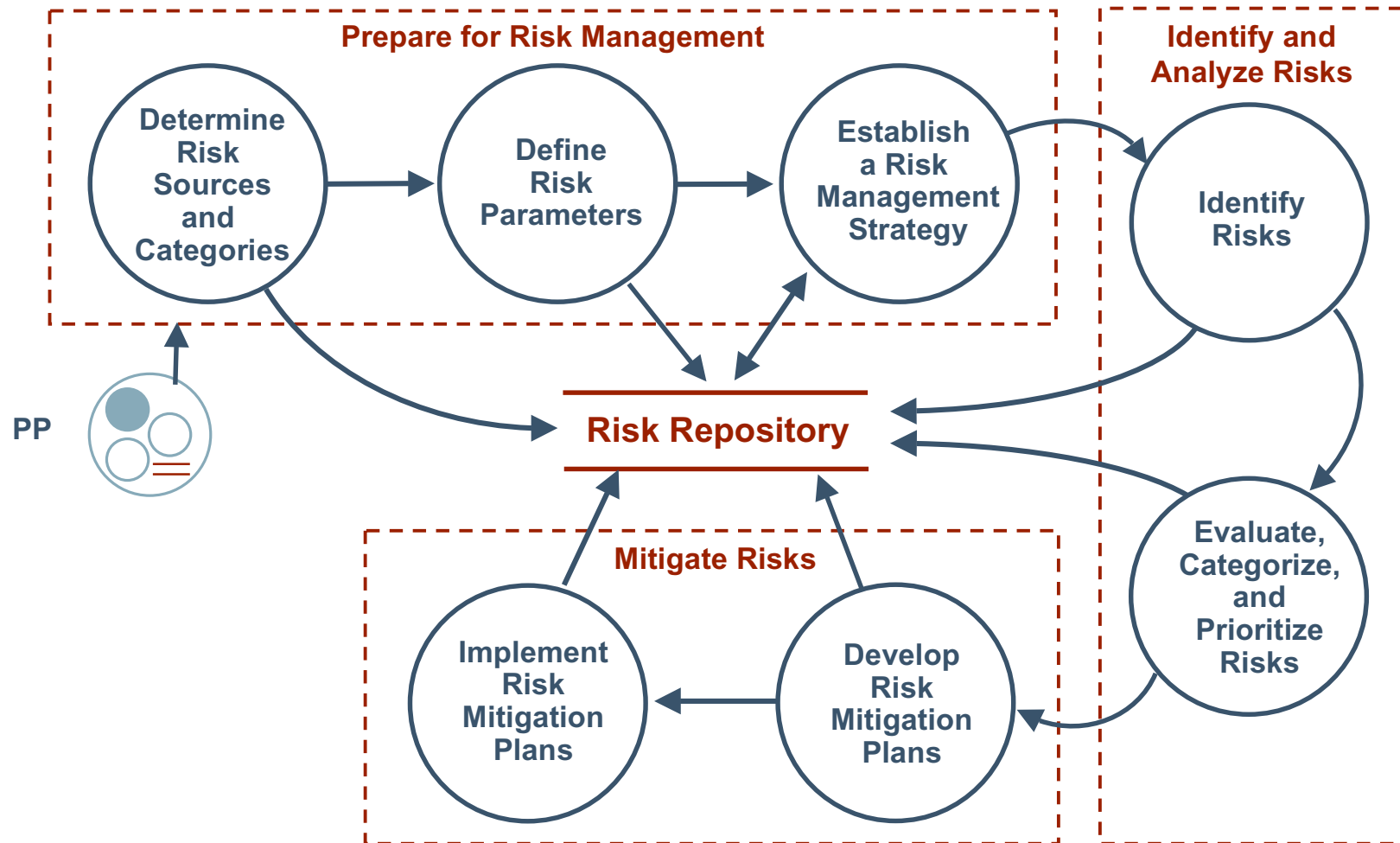
Focused on what you are doing and what risks you run in continuing—should create *risk items*

We have chosen to only look at risk-based diagnostics in this initial roadmap work.

Model-based diagnostic can be added later.

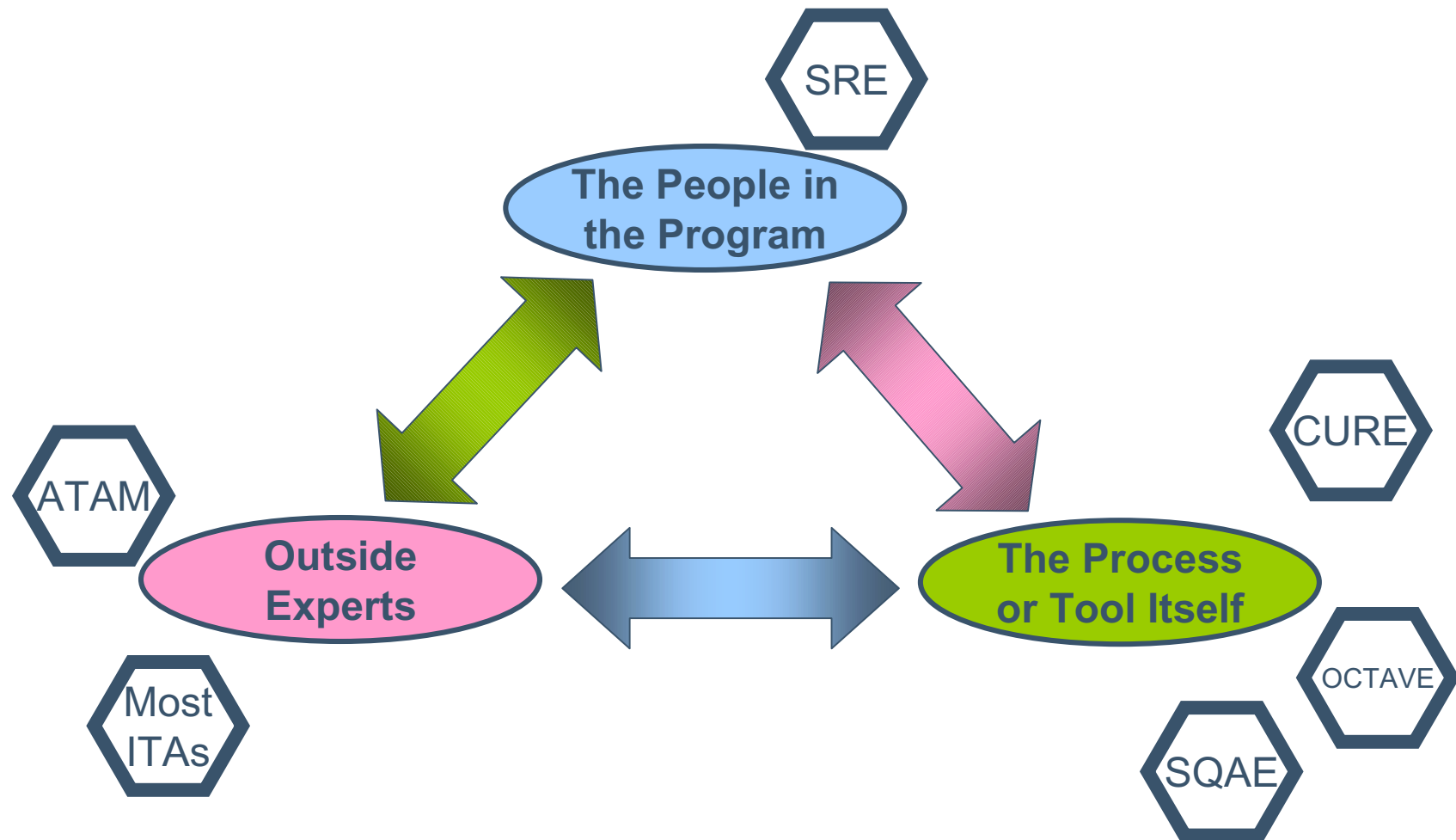


Context for Risk Items—CMMI®





Primary Sources of Risk Items





How did we identify the initial diagnostic methods that should be included in the roadmap?

We started with the ones we knew.

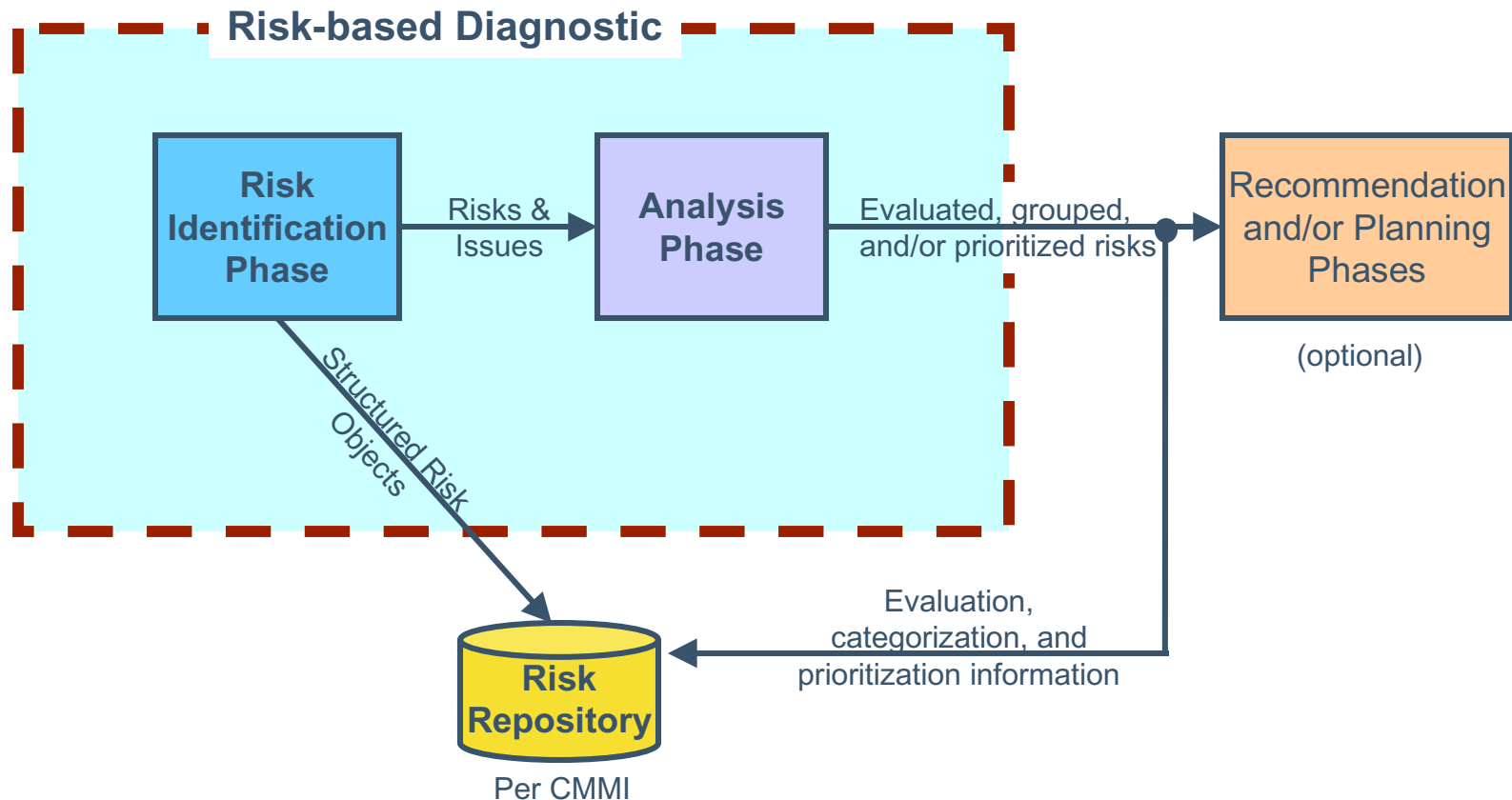
If we could explain what characteristics qualified them to be on the list, we could then go out and find others like them.

These emerged as the key qualifiers:

- Risk identification phase
- Analysis phase
- Potential risk statement “leave behind”



Risk-Based Diagnostics





First Three Diagnostic Methods

SRE: *Software Risk Evaluation*—facilitation-based process to document and analyze all risks already known by people in a project

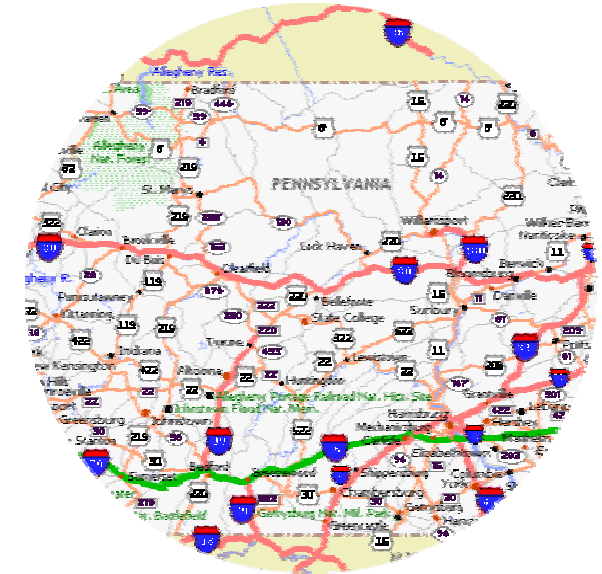
ATAM: *Architecture Tradeoff Analysis Method*—scenario-driven process to analyze a proposed or existing system architecture for inherent risks

CURE: *COTS Usage Risk Evaluation*—rules-driven process to identify and analyze the risks in a project's application of COTS products



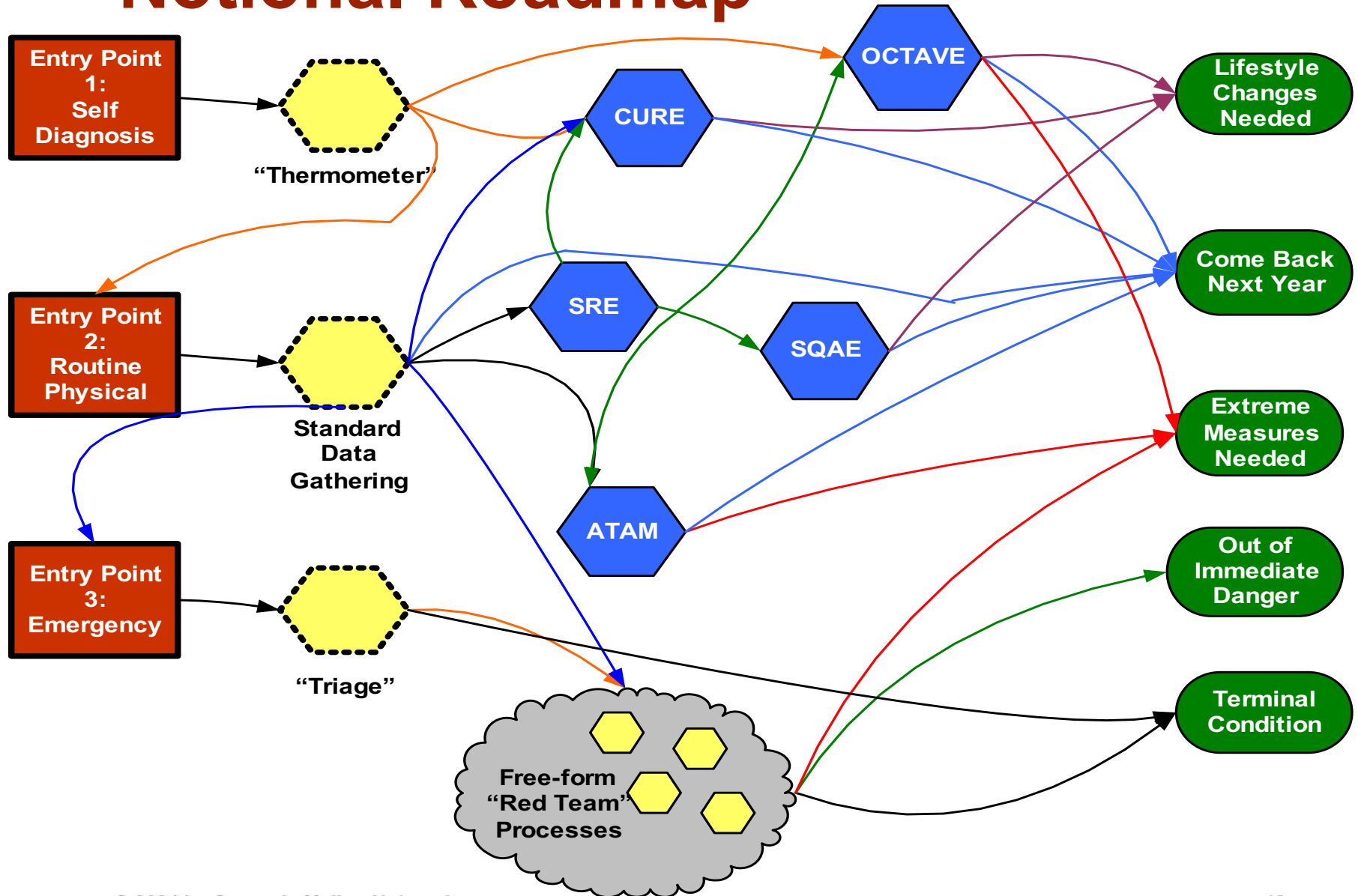
Creating the Roadmap

- Follow the medical analogy
- Begin the “roadmap” for risk-based diagnostics with at least 3 entry points:
 - “Thermometer” (self diagnosis)
 - “Routine Physical”
 - “Emergency”
- Define a reasonable number of exit points (5 so far)
- Plug in the diagnostics we know and understand today in some reasonable sequence
- Find other risk-based diagnostics that meet our definition and plug them in
- Identify missing discriminators and currently undefined diagnostics



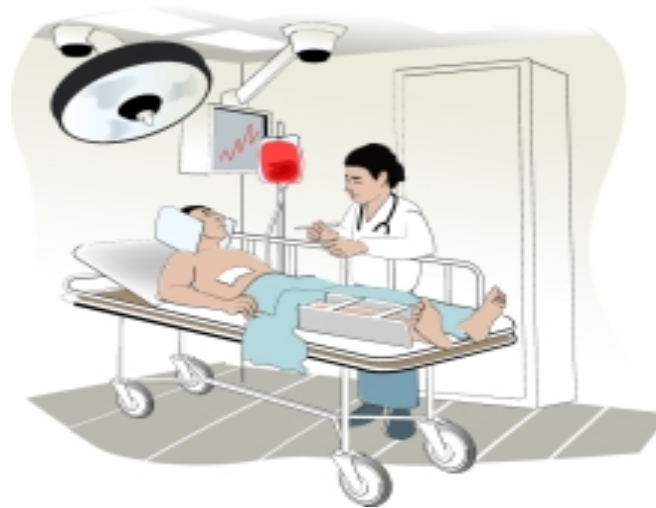


Notional Roadmap





Entry Points





Entry Point 1—"Thermometer"

Program recognizes symptoms of potential problems

Program administers self-diagnostic tool—no expert needed

Tool provides a reading

- Easy to interpret
- Single "snapshot" measurement
- Based on generally accepted picture of health

May seek help depending on reading (temperature)

If results are sufficiently alarming, will go to their own GP or seek one out



Entry Point 2—Checkup/Physical

Program (“patient”) not necessarily feeling “sick”

Program enlists the assistance of GP to maintain good program health; may or may not have a prior relationship with the GP

GP uses interview and simple risk-based diagnostics (TBD—may be surveys, checklists), and may prescribe more costly risk-based diagnostics

GP reviews diagnostic results and decides whether to recommend aggressive “treatment”

GP may opt for emergency treatment at any time



Entry Point 3—Emergency

Program (“patient”) knows something is wrong and requires immediate attention (critical care)

Program calls in the GP for intervention (“emergency rooms” don’t exist yet)

GP recommends course of action to address immediate problem

“Patient records” are updated

Further assessment needed to determine long-term health plan



Exit Points

Come Back Next Year

No further diagnostics needed; keep on doing what you're doing

Lifestyle Changes Needed

No immediate danger, but you're headed for trouble

Extreme Measures Needed

You can be saved, but we have to act fast

Out of Immediate Danger

We've saved you for now; go back to your GP's care

Terminal Condition

Recovery is not possible; cut losses and terminate

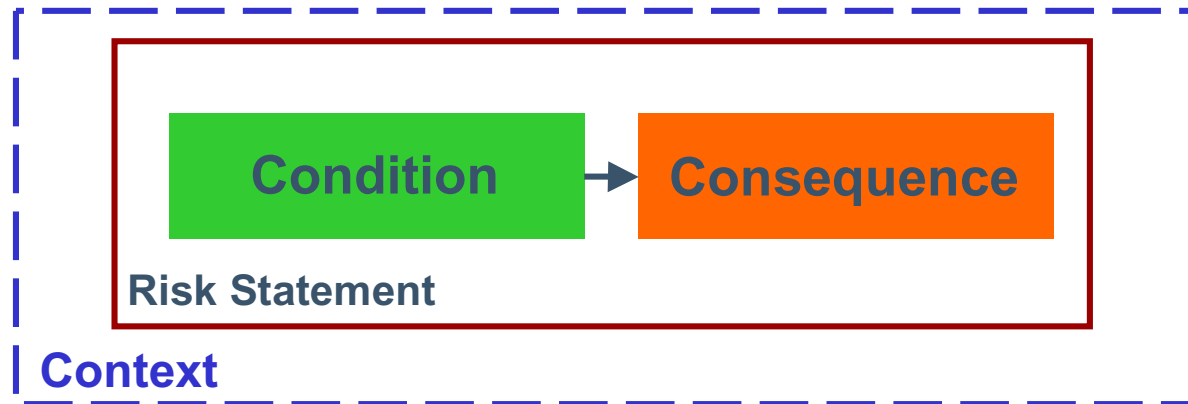


The Risk Item

So far, only the SRE defines the structure of the risk item, so it becomes our interim model

The SRE risk item (“Risk Statement”):

- a factual **condition** statement, followed by
- at least one possible **consequence** of that condition
- supplemented with **context** for complete understanding.



“There is water on the hall floor; someone could slip and fall.”



What's next

Collaborate with others to identify additional methods to be included in the Roadmap; first candidates:

- Software Quality Assessment Exercise (SQAЕ – developed by MITRE)
- Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation (OCTAVE®)

Cast our net wider: solicit risk based diagnostics from all other sources

Put Roadmap in the hands of Chief Engineers and other agencies consulting to government acquisition programs for validation



Schedule and Deliverables

